

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly at No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.
Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as Second-Class Matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—60 cents a month; \$5.00 a year, \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by Carrier, 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by Carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 a year.

All Unclaimed Communications will be rejected.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.
Uptown Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 519 East Broad Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

MARTIAL LAW.

We print elsewhere the text of an opinion by Justice Mitchell of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Commonwealth vs. Shortall, in which martial law is defined and the duty of a soldier in time of riot set forth. The opinion was handed down in October, 1902, and is the latest deliverance on that subject.

The case in point grew out of the strike situation in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania last year, when "threats and intimidation not only of men, but of their women and children, rioting, bridge burning, rioting and interference with railroad trains, destruction of property and killing of non-union workmen became of such frequent occurrence" that the militia were called out to preserve order.

A soldier was placed on guard in front of the house of one Barney Bucklavage, in the town of Shenandoah, to protect it from destruction by dynamite, with orders from General Gobin, if any attempt should be made to dynamite the house, or if it should be shot at, or stoned, or if any suspicious characters should prowl around and should fail to halt when directed, he should shoot, and shoot to kill.

While the soldier was on guard at night, he saw a man approaching and ordered him to halt. The man not only refused to obey, but entered the gate, whereupon the soldier shot and killed him.

A coroner's inquest was held and the jury found that "the shooting was hasty and unjustifiable," and recommended that the matter be placed in the hands of the District Attorney for investigation. In the mean time on complaint before a justice of the peace a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the soldier, and after the return of the regiment to Pittsburg, he was arrested, but was released upon a writ of habeas corpus, pending the argument of the case.

The case found its way to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal decided that the soldier had committed no crime in obeying orders, but had done his duty, and directed that he be discharged from custody. This order was entered without going through the form of trial by jury, as the court said that, "if the case was before a jury we should be bound to direct a verdict of not guilty, and to set aside a contrary verdict, if rendered."

Such are the bare facts. We state them in order to stimulate interest in the opinion which everybody should read, for it has a direct bearing upon the situation in Richmond and vicinity. We are living practically under martial law, and people generally should for their own information and their own safety, know just what that means. "The resort to the military arm of the government," says the Pennsylvania court, "means that the ordinary civil officers to preserve order are subordinated, and the rule of force under military methods is substituted to whatever extent may be necessary in the discretion of the military commander. To call out the military and then have them stand quiet and helpless while mob law overrides the civil authorities would be to make the government contemptible and destroy the purpose of its existence."

The court also quotes from a decision of Justice Brown, now of the United States Supreme Court, concerning the right of a soldier to shoot. In it he said: "The case reduces itself to the naked legal proposition whether the prisoner is excused in law in killing the deceased." Then after referring to the common law principle that an officer having custody of a prisoner charged with felony may take his life if it becomes absolutely necessary to do so to prevent his escape, and pointing out the peculiarities of the military code which practically abolishes the distinction between felonies and misdemeanors," he continued: "I have no doubt the same principle would apply to the acts of a subordinate officer, performed in compliance with his supported duty as a soldier; and unless the acts were manifestly beyond the scope of his authority, or were such that a man of ordinary sense and understanding would know that it was illegal, that it would be a protection to him, if he acted in good faith and without malice."

Persons in this community who are disposed to resist the military and defy their orders should read this opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and govern themselves accordingly.

THE UPLIFT OF LABOR.

Several years ago the Chamber of Commerce in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, made certain suggestions to the heads of factories and stores in that city with a view to bettering the condition of men and women who earn their living by the sweat of the brow. First of all, these suggestions related to the question of sanitation. It was urged that the places where men and women work be kept as clean and healthful as possible; that physicians be employed to make regular inspection of the premises, and that well equipped lavatories and baths be provided.

In the next place, lunch rooms and comfortable lounging rooms were recommended. And still again the Chamber recommended that classes be organized in various subjects pertaining to the particular industry in which the employees are interested; that prizes be given for plans concerning new methods of manufacture, and so on. Other suggestions included summer outings and banquets to employees.

The Outlook has taken the trouble to inquire into the practical operation of these plans, and says that they have proven to be eminently successful wherever adopted. The baths are freely used by the employees; the lunch rooms are well patronized, and the lounging rooms, which are sometimes provided with books and periodicals, are greatly enjoyed. Two hardware companies now each pay one hundred dollars every six months for such suggestions in the way of improvement in manufacture as have been of the greatest benefit. Summer outings have now become so common that last year many establishments closed their places for one day, paying full wages, the day being spent in recreation. During the past three years the Chamber of Commerce has taken the Chamber of Commerce for its annual banquet.

"We believe," says the Outlook, "in concluding its article, 'that the persistent application in every place of such admirable methods as these would result in a more intelligent, efficient and companionable relation between employer and employee,' and adds that 'where there is such relations of mutual regard and respect between employer and employee there are few strikes.'"

All this goes to show, as we have been trying to point out, that the condition of the workman is being gradually improved as civilization advances, and the improvement comes through education. First of all, the workman himself is being educated. He is learning to do better work and he is acquiring tastes for better things. But more than that, public sentiment is being educated and society itself recognizes that it is in the interest of society and good government for the workman to be lifted up, and that in order to maintain himself in his higher sphere he must have a better wage.

It is an evolution, we might almost say a revolution, and in all such movements there must be friction and struggle and strife. There must also be much error, for it is human to err; mistakes and blunders must be made on both sides; but we are, slowly it may be, and yet surely, threshing out the errors and winnowing more and more of the grains of truth. The relationship of labor to capital and capital to labor, of employee to employer, and employer to employee, is a difficult problem; is the great problem of the age. But we believe that there is sense enough and righteousness enough in the American public to solve it by and by. There is this much of hope in the agitation which is now going on in all parts of the United States. It does not, in our opinion, mean death and destruction, but a higher life.

The movement is being hindered and hurt by attempts at force and by resort sometimes to violence, but it is making steady progress.

HANNA AT OYSTER BAY.

The visit of Mr. Hanna to Oyster Bay is significant. It indicates that the President desires to be upon friendly terms with him. But a little while ago there was an estrangement between them; now we find the President urging Mr. Hanna to retain the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, and entertaining him along with a few other great party notabilities at Oyster Bay.

Mr. Roosevelt is becoming more and more of a politician. He is learning rapidly, hence we are not surprised that he wishes to retain the influence and services of Mark Hanna, who, however, deficient he may be in real statesmanship, has proved himself a successful campaign leader.

But it is said that Mr. Roosevelt has been conferring with Mr. Hanna not only with reference to the chairmanship, but as to the secretariatship of the National Committee. The latter position is now filled by Perry S. Heath, who is also third assistant Postmaster-General, and who happens to be involved in some of the postoffice scandals.

Mr. Heath is a newspaper man of considerable prominence, for which reason, among others, we hope he will be able to clear his skirts of all blame, but it is evident that some pressure is being brought to cause his retirement from the secretariatship. We should think that if he is found unworthy of that position, he could not be worthy to remain in office at Washington. However, we are not going to pronounce judgment against him; we await events. He seems to be confident that he will be justified in all that he has done.

These are some of the matters believed to have been discussed at Oyster Bay by the President and Hanna. The correspondent of the Baltimore Herald says it is "well known that Mr. Roosevelt believes that the postoffice revelations have rendered Mr. Heath useless as secretary and that he would gladly get rid of him now if he could"; but the same correspondent is informed that Hanna, Fairbanks and Kearns tried to prevail upon the President to allow Mr. Heath to remain as secretary.

How much and what part of this story

is true time will develop. Our opinion is that the President is clearing the decks for action for next year's campaign—and that if it be found desirable and politic to ship Postmaster-General Payne or Mr. Heath, or any other official, it will be done—done as gently as possible. Not one of them will be allowed to stand in the way of party success.

We may expect to hear all sorts of gossip from Oyster Bay, but we must discriminate between what the correspondents give us as "fact" and what they send forth as rumor merely. In the former category, we may put the reported reconciliation of Hanna and Roosevelt; in the latter we must put much of the talk about Payne and Heath.

We regard as unverified the statement that the President has expressed the opinion that the vice-presidential nominee should be taken from the South. That may be his view, but as we have said, he is training in politics rapidly and well he knows that nearly every western State has a favorite son who would like to have that nomination. A son of General Grant, a resident of California, is actively seeking the nomination.

The value of the vice-presidential nomination is increasing. Five Vice-Presidents have succeeded to the presidential office—three of them in less than forty years.

So the odds in favor of succession are not small. The betting man is willing to take greater chances than that and for much smaller stakes.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WAY.

Massachusetts has adopted the joint primary plan, and the law will go into effect in Boston next fall. It will be tested there, and other cities and towns in the State will vote upon its acceptance or rejection at the next State election.

Under this plan the person who offers to be a candidate before the primary must present a paper signed by at least five voters, and in the higher offices this paper must be signed by five voters from each ward. The primary will be conducted in the same way as regular elections are conducted, the two leading parties being equally represented.

The viva voce system of voting obtain, each voter being required to state publicly with which party he wishes to vote. In order to prevent frauds it is required that voters of one party shall not, within a year, share in nominating the candidates of another party. If a voter wishes to change his party affiliation after he has voted at the first primary, he must go to the election commissioners and make known his desire in writing, the change to take effect ninety days after such writing has been filed with the commissioners.

It was suggested that the joint primary plan be tried in Virginia, but after due consideration the members of the legislative committee in charge decided that the plan would not operate satisfactorily in this State. However, we may all watch the experiment which will be made in Massachusetts, and if it prove to be successful there, we may one of these days see our way to adopting it in Virginia.

WHITE BLACKBERRIES.

Sometime ago Youth's Companion furnished the information "that by means of cross-breeding Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., has developed a variety of blackberries which are perfectly white, as bright as snow in the sunshine, and transparent that the seeds can be seen inside the ripe fruit. The seeds are said to be unusually small, and the berries are as sweet and tender as the finest of the black varieties. The familiar Lawton berry is described as the great-grandparent of the new white variety, to which has been given the name 'Iceberg.'"

And now comes a writer in the Arkansas Gazette who says: "White blackberries grow wild in the vicinity of DeWitt, Arkansas county, this State, and I believe that everything else grows or will grow in Arkansas. I know, however, that white blackberries grow here."

On the plantation of Mr. Cabners, near Cascade, at a point where the counties of Henry and Pittsylvania come together, near the North Carolina line, there is a field in which many white blackberries grew several years ago, and they may flourish there yet. They were in all respects the genuine blackberry except when ripe they were nearly as white as was this paper before it passed through the printing press. In taste they were as good, if not better, than the glorious dewberry that Mr. Powhatan Bouldin used to find so plentiful in the same region. This white blackberry was considered a freak, due to some peculiarity of the soil, but so far as we know the freak was never investigated.

During the year ending June 30, 1903, there were organized 637 national banking associations, with an aggregate capital of \$2,006,590, of which 310 were banks of private organization; 173 reorganizations and 55 State and private banks converted into national banks. Texas leads all the other States in the number of banks organized during the month of June. Minnesota comes next. The largest increase in capitalization was in Pennsylvania.

During the fiscal year aforesaid, five national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$735,000, were placed in the hands of receivers, and 72, with an aggregate capital of \$18,355,000, went into voluntary liquidation; but 16 of these reorganized under other titles. During the same period, as we have said, 537 banking associations were organized.

The New York Sun has found a man who throws the Chinese giant into the shade. This is Edward Beaupre, who is now stopping at one of the hotels in that city, and who is described as twenty-two years of age and of 367 pounds weight and eight feet three and one-half inches in height.

Beaupre is a French Canadian, and was born on a ranch in the Northwest Territory, 600 miles west of Winnipeg. His father and mother are of ordinary stature and he weighed at birth only nine pounds. At ten years of age he measured six feet four inches. He has a brother at home nine years old, and who is more than seven feet tall. The elder Beaupre is looking for a position in some show.

East and westbound traffic on the roads meeting in territory east of Chicago and

St. Louis is of a very large volume. The best informed traffic men say that if they are not greatly mistaken freight tonnage during the coming winter will be greater than it was last. And we are told that "what is true of the Eastern lines is also true of the Southern; all are handling a well-balanced tonnage in both directions."

Letters from New York indicate that Lewis Nixon may become Tammany's next candidate for Mayor. Perhaps so, but Mr. Nixon hasn't yet gotten through settling up the affairs of the shipbuilding trust, and that work, necessarily, will occupy much of his time. Furthermore, he was in disfavor with Tammany when he resigned its leadership. He was too independent to please the leaders of that organization.

Considering the weakness of human nature, we would say that it is not a very hard job the Brooklyn Eagle has undertaken, to convince a good man that it is his duty to be President of the United States again.

The first thing Editor McKelway knows his Eagle is going to lose its perch on the esteemed Commoner's exchange list.

The Barksdale pure elections law, forbidding the candidates to expend money in the campaign, has materially dampened the ardor of the ward heelers and the cross-roads boomers, but with this exception the canvass for county, city, town and State offices keeps just as warm as the weather.

It will probably be an easy matter for some one in Indiana to prove that the Evansville riot was led by somebody from the South, at least, prove it to the satisfaction of those northern journals which believe all lawlessness is of southern origin.

These reports coming in, showing how the crops in old Virginia are getting a move on them under the influence of the July sun, are enough to make a city man really enjoy the hot weather.

Senator Boveridge has narrowed his ambition down considerably. Indiana's "favorite son" will now be satisfied if permitted to wield the gavel at the national convention of his party.

Prophet Hicks should be called down. He assures us of a scorching time for the next three days, and then proposes to repeat the dose on the 14th and 15th.

It may be remarked that Pope live long because they take good care of themselves, and it is not absolutely necessary to be a Pope in order to do it.

President Roosevelt can get elected very easily sometimes; for instance, he was the other day elected a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

It is believed in some quarters that the Kansas flood sufferers are on the point of launching a third party in time for business next year.

Mr. Pete Karagorovich has been King of Serbia a whole week, and still rejoices in the possession of a whole body.

Now let's see what Mr. Cleveland is going to say about that Brooklyn Eagle letter with a Buzzard's Bay date line.

Personal and General.

Rear-Admiral Melville, U. S. N., goes on the retired list in August.

Dr. Carl F. X. Kolbe, professor of modern languages in Buchtel College, Akron, O., has just closed his fiftieth year as a teacher.

Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, known as "the father of the British fleet," has reached his ninety-fourth year.

A native Hawaiian was recently beaten to death with a Bible by a native "medicine man," who thought the patient possessed by a devil and used the Bible as the best weapon to drive the devil away with.

J. E. Lagdameo, a cousin of Aguinaldo, and a protégé of Governor Taft, of the Philippines, is in New Haven preparing for a course in forestry at Yale.

Thomas Trahey, a Civil War veteran, of St. Louis, has placed a monument over the grave of the Sister of Charity who nursed him through an illness during the war.

DAILY FASHION HINTS.

GIRL'S FROCK.

In view of the fact that the Legislature voted only \$10,000 for an exhibit at St. Louis, the following from the Wilmington Star is cheering.

Wobb says that North Carolina will be represented in good style at the St. Louis Exposition, plans having been already set on foot whereby from \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be raised for the purpose of giving this State a creditable exhibit.

The Raleigh News-Observer is grieved. There were many great speeches made in America on the Fourth of July, but Raleigh let it pass without any formal observance. We have plenty of patriotism and eloquent orators. Let Raleigh permit another Fourth to pass without a great celebration.

Referring to the rumor that Colonel Bryan proposes to run Judge Clark on the Democratic Convention, the Wilmington Star says:

We feel assured that any man whom Mr. Bryan may attempt to force upon that convention will be repudiated by a large majority of the delegates thereto. From \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be raised for the purpose of giving this State a creditable exhibit.

The Charlotte Observer smiles as it says: Really, those white folks at Evansville, Ind., are acting outrageously. They should come South and learn from the colored people how to treat the inferior race humanely.

Local Opinion in Danville.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—Our city was never in the memory of olden inhabitants as orderly as it is under the no-whiskey era. With rare exceptions the law as voted by a majority of 300 April 9th, is being observed by our people. Last week four persons made an attempt to break up a public order by selling on the sidewalk, but some members of our police force who have an open eye that does not wink at such infractions of the law, under direction of their efficient Chief Aikens, caught up with these violators, and after due trial by Mayor Gooding, they were sentenced to imprisonment in the city jail for ten days and fined fifty dollars each. An appeal was taken in each case.

July 6th, "the day we celebrate" was a great day in Danville. Our streets were thronged with all classes of citizens from early morning until late at night. At our City Park the Junior Order of American Mechanics celebrated the day in a grand

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Portsmouth Star says: Virginia Military Institute would be a splendid government school. The suggestion is admirable. Its realization would be beneficial to Virginia and to the whole country.

The Salem Sentinel, which constantly preaches good roads, says: Thousands are spent every year on our roads, and their condition is a source of humiliation and inconvenience to all who have to travel over them. The good condition of our roads should be an evidence of the large sums expended upon them, while as it is the only way one would know it is from the record of the meetings of the county supervisors, which show an expenditure of hundreds of dollars every month.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot has this to say: Governor Durbin deprecates lawlessness in Evansville, Ind. As he has made Indiana an asylum for lawless men, contrary to his oath of office, to honor regulations for their delivery to the authorities of this State, it would seem that he set the example of lawlessness himself.

The Orange Observer wants to experiment. It asks: Why not build a mile or two of macadamized road each year with the money now thrown away annually on the public quagmires in this county? It would be a permanent improvement, and one which the people would appreciate.

The Norfolk County Democrat wants official peace in its hickory. It says: There can be no peace in the county in the party in Norfolk county. The county and the party have been hurt unnecessarily by the fight in the county. So far as the Straightouts are concerned they are willing to have peace, come victory or come defeat.

With a Comment or Two.

A jury at Pottsville, Pa., recently returned the following verdict in the case of certain school trustees, charged with the taking of money from school teachers: "Not guilty, but pay the costs and be reprimanded by the court."

This savors the famous verdict—or was it the reports of a church committee?—which declared that the defendant was not guilty, but that he must not do so again.

Leaving the facetious for the serious the above reminds us that too often cases are dismissed by police justices, etc., for lack of evidence, and yet on to the dilemma: Is it a clause which says that the defendant must pay the costs? If he can't do so, he is guilty enough to pay the costs, except in cases where the justice sits in to be merciful.—Fredericksburg Star.

The Portsmouth Star finds it "encouraging and delightful to learn that girls are improving." What sort of editor is he that doesn't know that girls can't be improved?—Montgomery Advertiser.

A crony old bachelor editor, of course.

What some of the weekly papers in Virginia don't know about having a street car strike would fill a world full of books. What they think they do know would fill two worlds full.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The weeklies might find an opening here to reply that what the Richmond papers can do toward settling a strike does not all a cat—Newport News Press.

However, the Richmond papers are not parading theories as to how the trick can be turned.

It is a certainty that the Fourth will never rank with Christmas in the South, but it will soon be very close to it. This is evinced here in our own midst.—Hampden Monitor.

Teen drinking egg-nogs on the Glorious Fourth, eh?

A Few Foreign Facts.

Education is so general in Denmark and Sweden that they are the only European countries in which all the military conscripts can read and write.

Stuttering children are numerous in the schools of Germany, and it is thought the ailment is contagious. At present there are 50,000 school children in that country whose speech is thus affected.

The mineral resources of Manchuria, as shown even by the surface scratching that has been done, are simply stupendous. As a wealth giver it may send more to St. Petersburg than the next half century than India will to London.

Glass houses of a very substantial kind are now being built. Silurian glass makers are turning out glass bricks for all sorts of building purposes, claiming for them such advantages as light, strength, cheapness and general adaptability.

Perhaps the most general survival of the picturesque in costumes in Europe is to be found in Spain and Portugal, countries a little of the general lines of travel, and almost outside the range of the conducted tourist parties.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Wilson News gives expression to its high hopes thus: "With cotton blooming and tobacco curing, and a lot of time of hustling for Wilson is fast approaching."

In view of the fact that the Legislature voted only \$10,000 for an exhibit at St. Louis, the following from the Wilmington Star is cheering.

Wobb says that North Carolina will be represented in good style at the St. Louis Exposition, plans having been already set on foot whereby from \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be raised for the purpose of giving this State a creditable exhibit.

The Raleigh News-Observer is grieved. There were many great speeches made in America on the Fourth of July, but Raleigh let it pass without any formal observance. We have plenty of patriotism and eloquent orators. Let Raleigh permit another Fourth to pass without a great celebration.

Referring to the rumor that Colonel Bryan proposes to run Judge Clark on the Democratic Convention, the Wilmington Star says:

We feel assured that any man whom Mr. Bryan may attempt to force upon that convention will be repudiated by a large majority of the delegates thereto. From \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be raised for the purpose of giving this State a creditable exhibit.

The Charlotte Observer smiles as it says: Really, those white folks at Evansville, Ind., are acting outrageously. They should come South and learn from the colored people how to treat the inferior race humanely.

Local Opinion in Danville.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—Our city was never in the memory of olden inhabitants as orderly as it is under the no-whiskey era. With rare exceptions the law as voted by a majority of 300 April 9th, is being observed by our people. Last week four persons made an attempt to break up a public order by selling on the sidewalk, but some members of our police force who have an open eye that does not wink at such infractions of the law, under direction of their efficient Chief Aikens, caught up with these violators, and after due trial by Mayor Gooding, they were sentenced to imprisonment in the city jail for ten days and fined fifty dollars each. An appeal was taken in each case.

July 6th, "the day we celebrate" was a great day in Danville. Our streets were thronged with all classes of citizens from early morning until late at night. At our City Park the Junior Order of American Mechanics celebrated the day in a grand

manner. Speeches by Senator Barksdale and others attracted a large crowd. At night the Casino and band concerts with fireworks was the drawing program, announced. Our citizens are, in small, in carriages, wagons and on street cars found their way to the park during the day. The street car fares collected that day was twenty-one thousand in number, a record breaker. With all of the "Johnny" the police record of arrests for loitering this eventful Saturday show that only two arrests were made on the 4th, and they were two small boys for bathing in Dan River, near the city.

The police Court records of July 5, 1903, show that on the 4th there were fifteen arrests made for drunkenness, fights and such like. Our Mayor and Chief of Police, as well as every member of his force (some of them have been on the force for twenty-five years), all say that under the local option law there has been a large reduction in number of arrests for drunkenness and assaults. Our chain-gang force has been in the past so well filled as to require the attention of two officers as guards. I saw the force on the streets one day last week. It consisted of four negroes, under the guardianship of one officer.

On July 1st the distilleries in North Carolina within a few miles of Danville, that were supplying some of our "thirsty fellows of the baser sort" with the "ardent" were closed by the "Waits law" of North Carolina. This was held to be "dry city." The county authorities have refused to grant any saloons or distilleries license within five miles of Danville. So from now on our fair city will be hard to debauch with rum. We see "personals" in our daily papers occasionally, announcing the departure of those who formerly conducted saloons in our city to more congenial climes. Under local option there is evidence everywhere of prosperity. The laboring class certainly have more ready cash to buy "rations" and clothing.

Nearly all the merchants report greatly increased trade even at this time of year, when but few farmers have time to come to the city. With some exceptions our banks report an increase in deposits by merchants. Not less than ten stores are opened now that were vacant April 1st of this year.

There is every evidence of the fact that "local option does prohibit in Danville" and that prosperity and happiness have been secured by the voice of its people. I fully believe Danville is "dry" for the future of its history.

E. G. MOSELEY.

Danville, Va., July 7th.

Business Man's Kick.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—Without reference to the question between pending parties, the writer would be pleased to have the claimed regular schedule of cars verified by the operation of same on the Chestnut Hill line, that a resident who is required to be at his office at 7 A. M. be no longer forced to go to 7 A. M. or pay cash hire. There was nothing to be said while it was impossible to run the cars, but now that the company has all the cars it needs, why not run them on regular schedule, and the troops are being gradually withdrawn, it seems that the matter should be investigated by proper authorities. To date if a resident of Chestnut Hill has occasion to be in the city at 11:30 P. M., as the writer has, it was walk or cab fare home.

A Jolly Pair.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir:—I notice the News Leader gives the strike-breakers the name of fearless men. So as published opinion goes they fill the bill. I was on the 2nd of July, Saturday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock and was shocked to see a soldier holding a rifle in one hand and a bottle in the other, and he was not alone; the motorman had his left hand on his lever and a bottle in his right, and they drank beer from near Twenty-eighth Street the Gas Works. They only stopped this performance once, and that was when they met another car. You can publish the above if you like.

J. Richmond, Va., July 8th.

One of Pope Leo's Poems.

The following exquisite poem, written by Pope Leo, will be read with especial interest at this time:

THE BAPTISM OF CHRIST.
By LEON XIII.

Forth of the Billy Gallian land
Unto the Jordan's mystic strand,
The Baptist came, and by the hand of God,
To wash the nations in its flood;
Hither the pressing multitudes have hied
To be baptized and sanctified
And here they see Him press the sacred soil.

Jesus, the Might Son of God,
Hiding, with downcast eye and modest grace,
The lightning splendor of His face,
The lustre sign for guilty sinners meant
He humbly craves—the innocent.
But John perceives the Godhead; I should
Baptized by Thee, not Thou by me!
Yet he obeys, yielding to God's design,
And in the wave he bathes the head divine.